CAPTURE OF AN IMMATURE OAR-FISH, *REGALECUS GLESNE*, IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—On February 26, 1955, a specimen of the oar-fish, *Regalecus glesne*, was found in the catch of a 100-foot shrimp trawl during exploratory fishing operations aboard the M/V OREGON, research vessel of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The drag was made in 225 fathoms some 90 miles south of Mobile, Alabama, at 29° 14′ N., 87° 53′ W. While the oar-fish is not infrequently taken in Australian and New Zealand waters, its capture in the western Atlantic is rare; apparently the only records are for a 17-foot specimen washed ashore at Harrington Bay, Bermuda, in 1860 (Goode and Bean, Bull. U. S. Smith. Contr. to Knowl., 30: 480–1), and for a 6-foot specimen stranded on the beach at Long Key, Manatee County, Florida, on March 20, 1920 (Fowler, 1920, COPEIA, 86: 79–81).

The body surface was covered with a silvery "bloom," which rubbed off at the slightest touch. Traces of this substance now remain on the fish (U. S. National Museum no. 164226).

The first five dorsal rays are greatly produced and filamentous in diameter, with the first, fourth, and fifth approximately twice as heavy as the second and third. No bulbous tips were observed on any of these rays. Minute black pigment spots are scattered over the distal part of each ray, becoming more concentrated on the terminal four millimeters. The remaining dorsal rays, approximately 390 in number, become more closely spaced posteriorly. Minute black pigment spots mark the interspaces between each ray.

The pelvics are single rayed, with a low translucent "keel" along their posterior edges. This structure is minutely produced and pigmented for about one-third of the length from its insertion. At two-thirds of its length from insertion this "keel" forms an additional filament-like structure with a heavily pigmented flap in the fork. In the terminal portion the "keel" is produced once more into a heavily pigmented flap giving the end of the ray a bulbous appearance.

Numerous small clusters of black pigment spots, pin-point in size, are irregularly spaced over the body, and are more heavily concentrated on the ventral surface. A cluster of these appears directly over each eye, and they vary in size from minute to about 0.3 millimeters in diameter.

Pertinent measurements in millimeters are as follows: standard length, 179.5; total length, 222.5; head, 14.7; greatest body depth (at first dorsal insertion), 9.7; body depth at pelvic insertion, 9.2; body depth at anus, 6.0; snout, 3.0; gape, 4.1; horizontal diameter of eye, 3.4; pupil diameter, 1.0; snout to mid-pupil, 5.0; snout to anus, 70.2; snout to insertion pelvics, 16.0; mandible length, 5.1; caudal (4 rays), the longest ray, 43.0; longest dorsal ray, 53.0; length of pelvics, 58.0.—HARVEY R. BULLIS, JR. AND EDGAR L. ARNOLD, JR., *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Galveston, Texas.*